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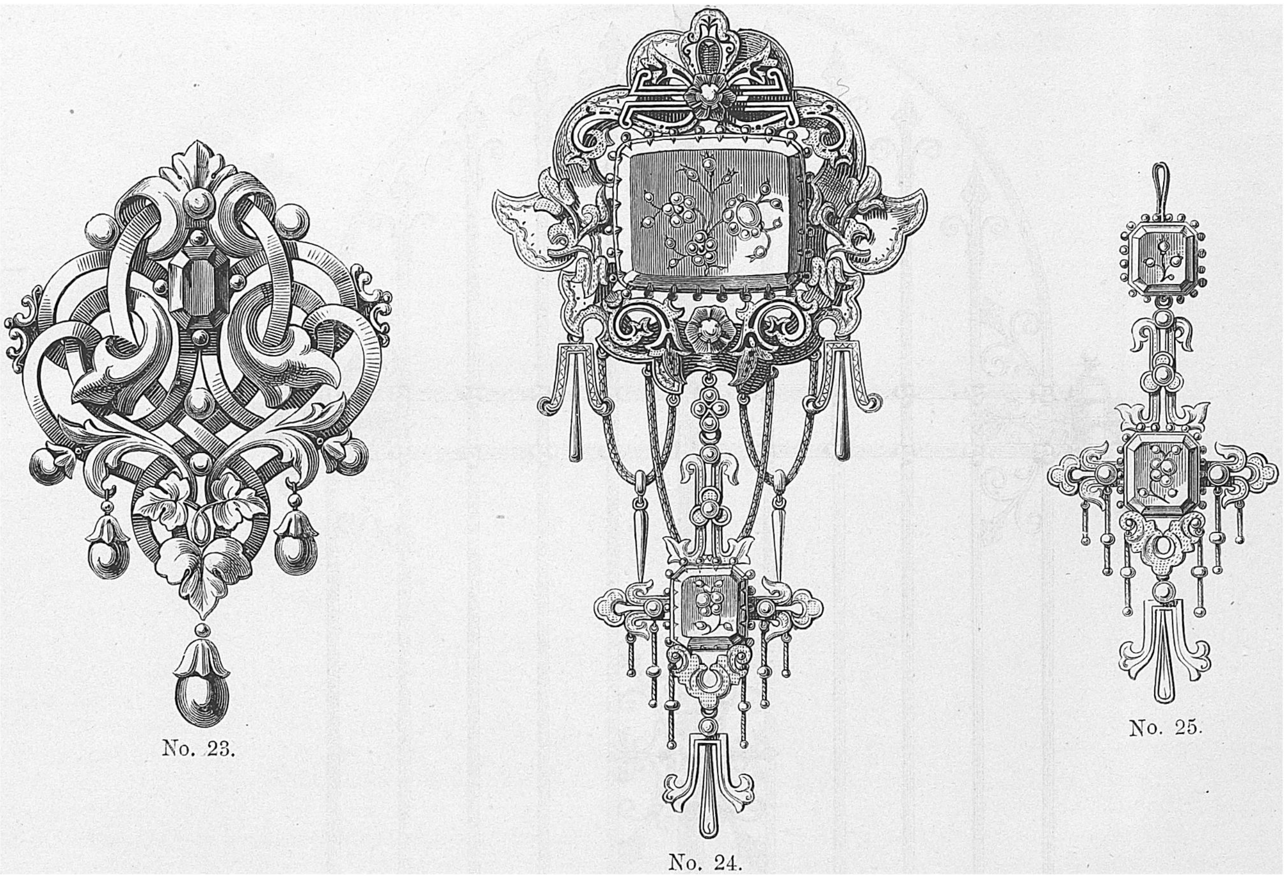

No. 23.

No. 24.

No. 25.

Nos. 23—25. Specimens of Modern Jewellery.

VARIOUS.

New Cement. — Liquid Glue.

Few things are in more constant demand among mechanics than cements, and it must be admitted that most of those in common use are open to improvement. We have recently met with some receipts in the French and German journals, which we put together for the information of our readers. The first is an iron cement, which looks likely to be useful. It is made by mixing from four to five parts of dry clay, two parts of iron filings, one part oxide of manganese, half a part of salt, and half a part of borax. When the cement is wanted for use this mixture is made with water into a paste, which is applied immediately to the pieces to be joined. It is then allowed to dry gradually, and is subsequently treated to whiteness. After this the cement will resist water and of course heat. Another, said by Stinde to be a very useful cement, is made by mixing equal parts of oxide of manganese and oxide of zinc, and making them into a thinnish paste with the solution of silicate of soda of commerce. This paste must be applied quickly, as, no doubt, it sets very rapidly. It is not calculated to resist heat and water — the latter, at all events, not for any length of time. Another receipt we find is for a strong liquid glue. To make this the inventor puts three parts of glue with eight parts of cold water, and lets them stand for several hours to soften the glue. He then adds half a part of muriatic acid and three-quarters of a part of sulphate of zinc, and heats the mixture to 185 deg. Fah. for ten or twelve hours. The mixture remains liquid after cooling, and is said to be very useful for sticking wood, crockery, and glass together.

Mechanics' Magazine.

Minargent.

This is the name given to a new substitute for silver, which is said to possess nine tenths of its whiteness, malleability, ductility, tenacity, sonorousness, and density, while it has a superior metallic lustre, wears better, is less likely to be acted upon by sulphur in its various forms, and is less fusible than silver. The chief features of this wonderful alloy consist in the introduction of pure tungsten and aluminum, also the considerable proportion of nickel which the inventors have been enabled to alloy with aluminum notwithstanding its known want of affinity therewith. Minargent is composed of 1,000 parts copper, 700 parts nickel, 50 parts tungsten, and 10 parts aluminum. The first three elements are melted together, then run off in a granulated form, and again melted, adding the aluminum and about $1^{1}/_{2}$ per cent of a flux composed of one part borax and one part fluoride of calcium; these proportions of borax are reduced as the fusion proceeds.

Scientific American.

Marezzo Marble.

M. Guelton, concerned in the production of this material, is anxious it should be known that »the nature of the manufacture by which these marble imitations are produced, so far from being a simple result, represents the labour of many years' incessant study of the mineralogical formation of the finest marbles that have come under his observation«.